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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By C. R. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Third District; also, nine lots on St. John street; also, two lots in Suburb Trémé; also, nine-house property on the Pontchartrain Railroad; also, a lot in the Third District; also, property in Bienville street; also, a sugar boy, guaranteed.

By J. S. Cramé, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Third District.

By E. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Fourth District; also, property in the Third District; also, a splendid residence in Greenwood street; also, property in the Third District; also, a brick house and lot on St. Louis street; also, lots fronting on Bienville, Bayou, Broad, Hospitals, Conti-st. Louis, Jackson and Pelicpin streets.

By the Sheriff, 10th, o'clock, the stock of a coffee and boarding house, Nos. 24 and 26 Hospital street.

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

The short speech delivered by Mr. YANCEY on Thursday night, in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, is characterized by marked accuracy of observation, and, as we think, by just and sensible conclusions. Mr. YANCEY declared emphatically that we had no friends in Europe, and that we must fight the battle alone, and rely exclusively on our firm hearts and strong arms for success. Words ago we held out essentially the same language. We maintained that none of the European powers cared a cent for either of the parties engaged in the deadly struggle on this side of the Atlantic; that England and France were inveterately prejudiced against the South on account of the institution of slavery, and disliked and despised the North because of its offensive and arrogant demeanor towards the monarchies of Europe. We stated our firm conviction that, apart from the question of material interests, England and France would behold the fierce intestine war now raging with perfect equanimity and philosophical indifference, and would feel no distress whatever in the prospect of the two combatants tearing each other to pieces, and ruining themselves for generations to come. The question of intervention we thought would be treated altogether on purely selfish grounds, and would be postponed or precipitated just as proportion as the commercial necessities of England and France would be controlled, or because imperious and irresistible. These views are singularly confirmed by Mr. YANCEY. We quote from the *Delta*'s report of his remarks:

They looked coldly on the South because of its slavery institutions. There was not a country in Europe which sympathized with us. Even the great principles of our revolution were not understood by them, any more than by the Northerners, who have never been able to seize the true spirit of our institutions. With the North, Europe believed in the magnificent supremacy of government, not understanding that government is made for the people. They have, therefore, no friendship for or sympathy with us, neither have they, however, for the North.

They regard the North as a people meddlesome, unjust, and hypocritical. They do not believe a word said by her by the people, the press, the Cabinet, or the President. Appearances are prejudiced against slavery, but they do not wish to deprive men of their property without honestly paying for it; they have no idea of subjecting the chains of bondage with a turbulent sword. They have discovered the Northern motive in this war to be political, not social; not a strong principle against wrong, but a determination to rule.

Having, therefore, no sympathy for us, and turning with honest contempt from the hypocritical Yankee, they look for their interest in the success on the contest but for their own integrate involved. They desire to cripple a dangerous rival. This country was getting too vigorous, and they are determined it shall become overwhelmed by debt, whilst their own resources remain unexpended. They would never allow the South to be subjugated, and would interfere to prevent such a result, but that they feel certain it cannot be accomplished. They know, and say the South will be free. In the mean time, they wish to see the war drag on until each side is thoroughly exhausted and overwhelmed by debt, which will require years and energies for years, or, if possible, ages to come.

To further this policy they ignore the well established fact that the blockade has been run as long as the Confederacy has had a seaside, practically as against us, the plainest behests of the European treaty which fixes the law of blockade. They are determined, in the face of all law, of all justice, of all precedent, not to recognize us until the last possible moment, and will never do so until they see our blood reeking sword stretched over a conquered and prostrate North.

Mr. YANCEY states a profound truth when he declares that England and France will never suffer the South to be subjugated. If these countries have been taught any lesson by the unhappy war—and they are swift to learn when their interests are involved—it is that the United States, if undismembered, would become the most formidable power on the face of the earth. Look at what the Federals and Confederates have accomplished. The two have put into the field an army which probably exceeds a million of men—a host more numerous than any ever brought together since the times of the crusades. The resources developed by both sides have proved alike enormous and unexpected. The feverish activity and indefatigable industry of the Federal Government have enabled it in a few months to convert the mere nucleus of a war marine into the dimensions of a respectable navy; while the South, though far inferior to her antagonist in this respect, bristles everywhere with the engines of war. Suppose for an instant these redoubtable powers reconciled and reunited. We know it is impossible, but the case may be admitted for the sake of illustration. Having a million of fighting men thoroughly drilled and armed, countless cannon of heavy calibre; fortifications in all weak and exposed points; a martial spirit equal to that of any nation in history, and a country so blessed in all the elements of wealth, that even the boundless profusion and extravagance of the Government fail to do more than create temporary embarrassment—would not the nations of Europe have reason to dread this Colossus of the West? Would Canada be safe? Would Cuba be free from danger? Would Mexico be surrendered to the arbitrary rule sought to be imposed upon her? England and France understand the peril of permitting the United States to war stronger than they are, and, therefore, we have no doubt whatever they would rejoice at witnessing a permanent separation of the North from the South, and would interfere at all pardards to prevent the absolute subjugation of the South. It is purely a question of interest with them, and in view of their own security, tranquility and influence, they would conceive themselves bound to intervene. We hold that Mr. YANCEY's views on this subject are those of a far-sighted political philosopher and statesman.

President Davis, it is said, will shortly take the field in person, and proceed to the West.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The steamer General Hodge, from Alexandria, yesterday, brought the Sparta Guards, eighty-seven men strong, under command of Capt. Campbell, from Bienville parish. Lieut. J. H. Athens, recruiting officer, brought down on the Hodges sixty recruits for the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment.

The steamer Iberville brought down the Dardanean Guards, seventy-five men strong, under command of Capt. J. A. Breaux, from Iberville parish.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of the escape of General Bushrod Johnson and staff from Fort Donelson after they had been prisoners thirty-six hours, says: "No trick was resorted to in order to effect their escape—they simply mounted their horses and rode through the lines."

The Charleston *Mercury* is now printed with ink manufactured in that city, and it appears to be of an excellent quality. The above paper says the oil used for lubricating is procured from the peanut, or pindar, and that it is admirably adapted to that purpose. It is manufactured on an extensive scale in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Memphis papers of the 13th failed to arrive yesterday. The *Appeal* of the 12th believes that Price and Van Dorn have beaten the Federalists in Arkansas.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—In the proceedings of the 8th we find the following resolutions, both of which were adopted:

Mr. Chilton, of Ala., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report to the earliest practicable moment such enactments as may be necessary to give inducements to the manufacturers of arms, gunpowder and other munitions of war within the Confederate States.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., offered a resolution instructing the committee appointed to investigate the causes of our recent disaster at Fort Donelson, &c., to report to the House who were the commanding officers at Fort Donelson, and during the engagements at that point, who was second in command, and who was third in command; and, why it was that the two senior Generals, A. S. Johnston and Hardee, left the position, leaving the junior General to surrender; also, to report why the transports then in the vicinity of Fort Donelson were not used in removing forces from the presence of an overwhelming foe.

Successful Ruse from Arkansas.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE.—We find the following interesting letter, descriptive of the recent movements of General Price's army, in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*:

Fayetteville, February 20, 1862.—The latter part of last week rumors began to reach us that General Price was in full retreat from Springfield, in the face of a large and powerful foe, and by the troops going to meet the foe. Many rumors were confirmed. General Price was rally in the State of Arkansas, daily fighting the enemy's advance guard like a tiger at bay. On Saturday afternoon our detachment left to join Price's army, marching all night and joining the regiment on Monday. I found every thing in confusion at our winter quarters, and all the troops gone to meet the foe. Monday night, the 17th, we left our camp, and the men can describe the scene along the road. Long trains of wagons, loaded with army stores, provisions, tents, arms, utensils, etc., carriages and buggies filled with women and children, whose blanched faces betokened their fears; horsemen, footmen, young children and colored people; women on foot, hastening away from the shocking blast of war's desolation. The scene was heightened as we encountered Price's army. We met in the confusion of a retreat his whole force. Tuesday night we encamped at Cross Hollows, and were turned back by the retreating column.

All day Monday we fell back slowly, but in good order. In the afternoon the advance guard of the enemy made a rush upon our rear, and for nearly an hour a desperate conflict ensued, in which artillery was freely used on both sides. We succeeded in driving them back, the Confederates losing 3 killed and 17 wounded, the enemy 130 killed and wounded. The dash of the Federal cavalry was so impetuous that they became mingled with our troops and there was a free use of sabres and small arms. They could not stand, however, the deadly fire of the Confederates' shot guns. Monday our forces reached their winter quarters to spend the night, while Price's army occupied Cross Hollows, distant two and a half miles. Young's Texas Regiment camped with us. The next morning we marched to Cross Hollows and encamped on an open field. The day Hooter and Mitchell's regiments joined us. The latter regiment had marched 42 miles without halting in twenty-four hours. Ben McCulloch arrived and was met with such a storm of enthusiasm as seldom greets any man. He made his men almost wild to see him once more, and that, too, when placed in such a perilous position without their General. Such a deafening cheer as the Louisiana regiment gave him has seldom been heard. Having left while he eagle eye lighted up with an unwonted fire, he remarked, "Men, I am glad to see you;" a greeting which was responded to with interest. A line of battle, under McCulloch's energetic direction, was formed, and soon every hill side glistened with bayonets, and batteries frowned upon every avenue of approach. During all this time the men were without food. The men, on account of the suddenness of the demand for their services, were without tents, blankets or provisions.

That night we laid down upon the frozen ground, several degs five, to watch, if possible, a short sleep, while expecting the enemy. To add to the hardships and trials which we had encountered, it commenced a cold, freezing sleet, which continued nearly all night. Some few slept through it all; but the majority of the troops gathered in shivering groups around their camp fires. While thus waiting for the enemy to approach, they suddenly appeared in Bentonville, our extreme left flank, taking possession of the quarters of Rector's regiment. Two of their scouts were also captured on Wilson's River, on our extreme right, indicating an attempt to flank our position. Of course they destroyed a large portion of the clothing, &c., of Rector's men, besides killing one or two citizens, and committing other outrages too diabolical to mention. Early on Tuesday morning we once more abandoned our position, and commenced retreating in the midst of a bitter cold storm of sleet and snow. The road was a solid mass of ice, slippery, and as hard as a rock. All day long the weary march continued, while the beards of the men became white with their freezing breath—the worst we ever became in our campaigns. Weary, foot-sore, hungry and cold, we arrived here last night, only to find nearly every house deserted of women and children. Every country man had shouldered his rifle for the deadly strife. Last night the northern heavens were reddened with the glare of our winter quarters, given to destruction to prevent what they could not shield from the hands of the Hessians. Naught remains of those fine and comfortable buildings now except heaps of smouldering ashes.

The Louisiana regiment have lost nearly every thing they had, besides a large quantity of quartermaster stores, commissary stores and forage.

We have been encamped here to-day, but will be from daylight until dark. Price's train, artillery, infantry and cavalry have been passing through the place. The scenes here to-day beggared description. Stores broken open and rifled of their contents, private residences invaded, while commissary stores were scattered in every direction. Upwards of 500,000 pounds of pork, bacon, shoulders and hams were given to the retreating army, of all of which I partook. Every man and horse had a share of the burden, while huge heaps have been left in every direction. But why dwell on this dark picture and its horrors? There seems to be but little, in fact, no fear among our troops. The destruction entailed on the Government and individual property was occasioned by the want of transportation.

Price has conducted a masterly retreat, covering, as he has, a train of 3500 wagons, loaded with the army supplies, and moving fifty pieces of artillery. Our forces are nearly all in the field. We have about eighty pieces of artillery. We expect to make a stand on Boston mountain, and have only retreated thus far on account of the scarcity of forage for the immense number of horses, and also to prevent the enemy from cutting off our supplies, which they are attempting to do. It is impossible to estimate the numbers of the enemy. They have a very large, as well as the best organized and equipped army which the Northern government has ever put into the field. It is generally believed that Lane and Hunter are both in this army, and that they have concentrated their available force in this expedition. We feel confident of our ability to defeat them if they woe beside them if ever once put to flight, as their retreat will be through a country laid waste and desolate by the presence and marches of our forces.

Texas Items.

We have Texas papers to the 6th inst. Gen. Lubbock has issued a proclamation, to which the people are rapidly responding. Fifteen more regiments are required for the war, which must be reported to the Adjutant-General's office within thirty days. Six companies are still wanted to fill up Col. Flournoy's Regiment, and three companies to fill up Col. Garland's, besides which fourteen regiments are wanted for general service. The *News* says:

Parson's regiment has just started for Missouri, and Moore's, we learn, is ordered to leave in a few days for the same destination. Others are wanted immediately to follow, and we feel assured that when the call is generally made throughout the country, and its object properly understood, instead of fifteen regiments offering there will be at least twice that number, as we have still more than 30,000 fighting men left in Texas besides those already in the field.

MANUFACTORY OF REVOLVERS.—The Dallas *Herald* learns that Messrs. Sherrard, Kilbo & Brashe, of Lancaster, in Dallas county, have commenced making machinery for manufacturing Colt's and other revolvers, and expect to turn out from twenty-five to thirty per week. They have already orders on hand for from 50 to 100 at $40 each for navy and $50 for the army size. Orders can be sent to Dr. J. W. Whitefield, Hon. Jeff Weatherford, or J. W. Sherrard, Lancaster, Dallas county.

Our dates from Fort Brown are to the 20th ult. The siege of Matamoros continues without much change. The *Flag* furnishes the subjoined items:

THE BLOCKADE.—The Yankee ship which has been anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande river, much to our annoyance, left the said waters on Friday last, returned on Saturday, and again disappeared on the same day, since which time she has not been heard of.

REPORTED ARRIVAL.—Capt. Jones de la Serna, of the State of Tamaulipas, arrived in Matamoros last evening. It is to be hoped that the difficulty in Matamoros will be settled now, and the Orleanites have always objected to hostile landing terms with Gen. Carvajal on personal grounds of objection.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—Gen. Guadalupe Garcia has arrived at the city of Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and was cordially received by Gov. Berzaz.

Gov. Vidaurri has ordered all the 2 per cent. tax fee by citizens of Tamaulipas to be paid into the treasury at Monterey.

Petitions are in circulation throughout the State of Tamaulipas praying the General Government to remove the cruising Gov. Vidaurri commander of the line of the Bravo.

MARTIAL LAW IN MEMPHIS.—The *Appeal* thus strongly manifests its approbation of this measure:

According to previous announcement, the city and its environs were placed under martial law yesterday.

To this proceeding on this part of our military authorities, we do not see how any well-meaning man can object. The presence in our midst of a large number of disorderly persons—not soldiers, but camp followers and hovering emigrants of no public service, and only awaiting the result to fight measures, but ready to to the interest of swarmers of plunder, and persons having a stake in good order and safety, to call upon the military authorities in the city they have taken.

Making but the strong arm of power an ever-present help in trouble, the unruly elements that would have predominated will vanish before the first knock. In the wake of the measure has come a crowd of simply faithful—mayors, sheriffs, aldermen, police, and the whole machinery of municipal government. While martial law is handed, primarily, against the public enemy, it will have its effect in the interest of peaceable citizens by the summary and military punishment of offenders. Let the whole measure against such malcontents chastisers as we have described.

Of the exact limits of the military and civil authority we are not aware. The order of Major Winne the one passed and the other heretofore will not now stop to inquire. Like the shadow and substance, it is not easy to say where the one darkened and the other began. Our present purpose is simply to express our appreciation of the measures instituted by the commandants of the respective districts, and to invoke a spirit of co-operation and obedience on the part of our people.

GAGGING AND SALE ROPE.—There is very little doing. We quote Kentucky Bagging at retail at 22@23c. Rope sold for small lots in the last quarter, from 10@10½c. Sales on the 1st instant, 1000 pieces. Of bales, the last sale was at 9½c. per yard. We now quote at 9@9½c. Sales on the 1st instant, 2000 bales, at 9@9½c. Sold Hale Rope 17@20c. for hemp-made and manila, 22@23c. according to quality. The last sale was at 22c. cash. Sales on the 1st instant, 1000 coils at 22 cents.

GUNNY BAGS.—There is very little doing. The late sales reported were at 20c. cash. Sales on the 1st instant, 1000 pieces at 20c. cash. We now quote at 20@21c. cash. Sold later at the 2d inst. at 20c. cash. Sales on the 1st instant, 1377 bales.

COFFEE.—At auction on Monday Havana sold at 21@ 22c., and 168 Rio at 20@21c. @ lb.

STAR CANDLES.—The stock is very light, and all in second hands. Prices are entirely nominal. Candles are held at 30@32c. @ lb.

HIDES.—The receipts have been light and the demand limited. We quote Alabama Hides at 20@21c. and Texas at 19@20c. Sold Alabama Hides at 20@21c. and Texas at 19@20c. Sold on Greenbrier, Morrison Place, @ lb.

OILS.—We quote Lard Oil at 67@67½ @ gallon for Pure and Mixed. There is no Coal Oil in the market. Of Linseed Oil there is very little in the market; it may be quoted at 70@72½ @ gallon. There is no rosin in the market. Cotton Seed Oil at 61 for Crude, 64 for Refined, and 67½@70 for Winter Strained. Sold Crude Oil at 61c. @ gal. Sold Refined at 64c. @ gal. Sold Winter Strained at 67½@70c. @ gal. Sold Winter Oil at 67½@70c. @ gallon.

RICE.—The demand is fair. There have been sales at 4¼@4½ @ lb.

SALT.—The stock is very light, more par ticularly that of first, which is nearly exhausted, and the market is bare of it. There are some sales reported. Sales of Coarse reported were at 87½@ 90 cents @ sack. Dealers supply their regular trade at $1 @ sack for Coarse, and $1 50@$1 87½ @ sack for Fine, and $2@2 25 @ sack, according to quality, of two bushels for Packed Salt.

Custom Market.

THURSDAY'S OFFICIAL REPORT, March 13, 1862.

Arrived during the day—Steamer Ben Thomas, 120 Tonnage, Boerum, 241 Hogs, 1117 Hides, 941 Yard Goods and 679 Trunks; Steamer Ben Thomas, 120 Tonnage, Boerum, 1117 Hides, 941 Yard Goods and 679 Trunks; Steamer Mississippi, 600 Tonnage, Bowman, 24 Horses, 24 Western Beef Cattle, 42 Hogs and 1011 Hides; Steamer Empire, 600 Tonnage, Bowman, 419 Hogs and 60 Hides.

Entered.

Western Beef Cattle, @ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty.....11 @11½
Texas " " " " 2d " .....10 @10½
" " " " 3d " .....9 @9½
Cows, " " " " 1st " .....8 @8½
" " " " 2d " .....7 @7½
" " " " 3d " .....6 @6½
West Cattle, @ head, 1st " .....$ 00 @ 00 00
" " " 2d " .....$ 00 @ 00 00
" " " 3d " .....$ 00 @ 00 00
Sheep, " " lbs. net, 1st " .....8 @8½
" " " 2d " .....7 @7½
" " " 3d " .....6 @6½
Hogs, @ 100 lbs. gross, 1st " .....6½ @6¾
" " " 2d " .....6 @6¼
" " " 3d " .....5½ @5¾
Mixed Hogs, @ head, 1st " .....$ 00 @ 00 00
" " " 2d " .....$ 00 @ 00 00
" " " 3d " .....$ 00 @ 00 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 15, 1862.

☞The steamers at the Southwestern yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Adeline, from the Coast, to master—24 hhds. Sloop Helena, from the Coast, to master—34 hhds.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamer Louisiana, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Empire, from the Lower Coast.
Gen. Hodges, Shields, from Alexandria.
Minie, Dalferes, from Lafourche.
Ben Thomas, from Rockaway.
Mississippi, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Iberville, from Donaldsonville.
Hillman, from Bayou Sara.
Mary T. Dugas, from Lafourche.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST.—For sloop Helena—34 hhds sugar & Milkmeal.

COAST.—For sche Adeline—100 hhds sugar to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

LAFOURCHE.—For Minie—20 bales cotton, 12 hhds sugar, 2 Dearths & co—10 hhds molasses, 12 hhds sugar, 2 Dearths & co—10 hhds molasses, 12 hhds sugar, 2 Dearths & co—10 hhds molasses